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Andrew Y Silverman

Gender Selection with Dr Silverman, USA

Altering the sex ratio expressed as the proportion of males to females using albumin-separated sperm

Statement of the Problem: The sex ratio of boys to girls at birth in the human population is 51 to 49. Does this ratio change with the insemination of selected albumin-separated sperm? The analysis of the births born to couples who underwent sperm separation to influence the sex outcome of their child was carried out from 1990 through 2004.

Methodology: Male or female sperm selection was carried out and an intrauterine insemination was performed of the selected sperm as previously reported.

Findings: The results are presented for both male and female selection. A total of 43 children were born to couples selecting for a male and a total of 71 children (which included six sets of twins) were born to couples selecting for a female.

Conclusion & Significance: Whether the couple chose to have a boy or a girl the data shows that their chances of having a child of the chosen sex was significantly greater than that by chance alone. Couples who chose to have a female were two times the number of couples who chose to have a male. This can be explained by the fact that most couples wish to have children of both sexes. Since the ratio of children at birth is 51% male to 49% female, males will be slightly more prevalent than females at birth and more couples will want to have a daughter to balance their offspring.

Biography

Andrew Y Silverman has studied Doctor of Medicine at the State University of New York in Buffalo, while simultaneously earning his Doctorate in Microbiology. He went on to a Medical Internship at the University of Michigan. He was then selected as a Research Associate at one of the nation's prestigious medical research institutions, the National Institutes of Health in Maryland. He has completed his Residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. His interest in reproductive health began in 1978, as an Assistant Professor of OB/GYN at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Texas. There, he completed Subspecialty training in Reproductive Endocrinology. He has served as the Director of the university's first In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) program. He began studying sperm separation under Dr. Ronald Ericsson, the creator of the Ericsson method for gender selection over 28 years. He is one of the leading gender selection specialists in the USA.

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